SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke.
My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a foot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal.
The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*
He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*
2. Tainted with mildew.
*Smutty* corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt.
The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.
If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack.* *L'Eſtrange.*
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack.* *Dryden.*
All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks.*" *Pope.*

SNA'COT *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.
The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy; but not ſuch a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]
1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.
The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags,*
She did diſport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*
The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.
In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtatute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of ſharp
SNA'GGY. } protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.
His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd. *Spenſ.*
Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. ſ.* [ȳnegl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs.
I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail* pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*
The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
*Snail* flow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſpeare.*
Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy-pac'd, this *ſnail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*
A river *ſnail*-ſhell decayed, ſhewed ſpar within. *Woodward.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter. *Watts.*
2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.
Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot! *Shak.*

SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ȳnaca, Saxon; *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.
Glo'ſter's ſhew beguiles him;
As the *ſnake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*
We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it:
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground: they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris. n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort. n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.
It flowers in May; and, if the ſeaſon proves moiſt, will continue to produce new ſpikes of flowers 'till Auguſt: it may be propagated by planting the roots in a moiſt ſhady border, and will ſoon furniſh the ground with plants. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*]
What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtrait tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnakewood.* We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.
Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſelf kind with which the furies fell
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*
The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
2. Having ſerpents.
Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god. *Ben. Johnſon.*
In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Hubberd's Tale.*
What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone? *Milton.*
His flying hat was faſten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once; to break ſhort.
If the chain of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity. *Bramh. againſt Hobb.*
Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*
Dauntleſs as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*
2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, ſnap, or ſharp knap.
The bowzy fire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Dunciad.*
3. To bite.
A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Eſtrange.*
A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a fooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly.
Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Wotton.*
Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*
You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtr.*
Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
Belated ſeem on watch to lie,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift.*
5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with ſharp language.
Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*
A ſurly ill-bred lord
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*
1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder.
Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes, the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waiſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd; and our tacklings
*Snapping*, like to too high-ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*
The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in ſunder. *Ray on the Creation.*
If your ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ſpring, it will not bow; but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due temper; for if they are too ſoft they will bend, and if they are too brittle they *ſnap.* *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.
If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow.
He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A quick eager bite.
With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap.* *Carew.*
4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's ſnout. n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]
1. A plant.
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap.*] One who ſnaps.
My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſider'd trifles. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap.*]
1. Eager to bite.
The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*
They lived in the temple; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they frighted away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*
2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnare*, Daniſh; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net.
O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare.* *Milton.*
2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.
This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.
A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.
Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare.* *Milton.*
Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.
Glo'ſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſ.* ix.
Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſhood, *ſnare* them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre.
What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakeſp. R. III.*
He is born with teeth!
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignify'd
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*
The ſhe's even of the ſavage herd are ſafe:
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
An angry cur
*Snarls* while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.
'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*
The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage-nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling.* *Prior.*
Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authoriſed.
Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.
Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find;
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſnare.*] Intangling; inſidious.
Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.
It firſt burned fair, 'till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathering about the *ſnaſt*; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.
A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*
Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*
Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt:
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*
She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*
They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
Of darting ſalmon. *Thomſon's Summer.*
2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.
He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſs of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*
Oh nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
*Snatch* me to heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.
Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſ.* ix. 20.

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.
Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æn.*
After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*
3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.
She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.
The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*
We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*



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